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APPENDIX 1

drapilux from a to z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W

A**Air pollutant**

An air pollutant is an impurity in the air which may have a damaging effect on the environment. The origins of an air pollutant may be natural (e.g. sulphur dioxide, SO₂, produced by volcanoes) or anthropogenic (produced by mankind).

Ammonia

A colourless, pungent smelling gas, which is high water. Ammonia has the chemical formula NH₃ a density of 0.235 g/cm³. The gas is obtained du putrefaction of plant and animal matter and resul decomposition of protein. It is, of course, also av form of ammonia salts. The aqueous solution (liq reacts when combined with water and this results formation of alkaline NH₄OH. Ammonia (ammoni by-product of the fabrication of coal gas and coke greater quantities are obtained synthetically thro combination of elements in accordance with the t process, which combines nitrogen extracted from together with hydrogen under increased pressure raised temperature, whilst in the presence of cati Ammonia is used as a cooling agent in refrigerati In the production of artificial fertilisers and (follov combustion to nitrogen oxide) nitric acid and in th manufacturing of sodium carbonate. It is sold in l in steel cylinders.

Anti-microbial

Aimed against micro-organisms (bacteria, fungus, ricksettia, viruses).

B**Batiste**

Batiste is a very fine but strong, densely woven material (technical term: calico weave), comprising of warp and weft threads.

Burnt-out fabrics

Burnt-out fabrics comprise of two different types of material. The backing cloth is manufactured using fully synthetic materials. Almost all types of cellulose-based fibres can be used for the pattern fabric, e.g.: viscose, cotton, linen, silk or a mixture thereof. A complex production process is used to create the pattern, in which the etching (burning out) of sections of the pattern threads takes place. This method results in the production of a charming pattern made up of both transparent and dense sections of fabric.

Blend

A blend is a thread spun using multicoloured fibre the variety of colours, a blend gives the appearar monochromatic and lightly faded.

C

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Calender

One of the most frequently used machines in the fabric finishing process. The cloth is fed across a number of heated cylinder rollers and is subjected to the requisite cylinder pressure at a fixed temperature. Changes in the pressure, temperature and speed of the rollers produces a variety of results in the fabric. Treatment by a calender provides the cloth with a softer feel, a compact appearance, increased density and smoothness and, if required, a high shine (e.g. as with chintz).

Chenille

Chenille fabric possesses a weft thread which is thick and velvety in texture. It is particularly decorative, falls in soft folds and is very well suited for use in the production of floor coverings.

Crash

A fully synthetic material which produces the desired wrinkled effect upon shrinking / pressing and subsequent thermal fixing of the fabric's irregularities, or alternatively following chemical treatment.

D**Damask**

Jacquard fabric is double-faced, possessing both warp-sateen and weft-sateen sides. It is produced on a Jacquard machine. Damask (from Damascus) exhibits uniform variations between warp and weft-sateen, which results in the typical reflections of light and the highlighting of the pattern seen in the fabric.

Dtex

The abbreviation for Deditex: A unit of measurement for thread classification, the weight in grams of 10,000 m of fibres or threads.

Calico weave

Calico weave is the simplest, densest and most common type of weaving. In this weave type, the warp and weft alternate over and under the next thread.

Causative organism

A living organism that causes illness (pathogen) through introduction to the body (infection). Its behaviour (reproduction, metabolism etc.) and the reaction of the infected organism to this behaviour result in specific diseases and infections. Causative organisms include numerous organisms, e.g. various bacteria, fungi, viruses and (e.g. worms and protozoa).

Coated black-out fabrics

A base fabric with a reverse-side coating, manufactured in a variety of finishes and using various types of material.

Colour fastness

The resistance of colours and prints to a variety of conditions to which the fabric may be subjected during the finishing process and the subsequent use of the fabric. Certain specifications (DIN or ISO standards) apply to the testing of colour fastness. There are 5 fastness ratings, rating 5 being the best and rating 1 being the poorest. No such thing as total colour fastness under every circumstance of use. Accordingly, dyes (prints) differ in their variation in behaviour when exposed to sunlight, salt water etc. The intended use (and requirements) must be made known to the dyer or printer.

Cretonne

Cretonne is a smooth, moderately dense fabric produced from fine cotton threads in calico weave.

Dobby weave

Small-patterned fabric with repetitions. In contrast to the weave styles described, the patterns in dobby weave are small dots, diamonds, checks, strips or floral motifs. The material possesses good shape retention, is very highly versatile.

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Fancy (effect) yarns or fancy twists

Threads with intentional irregularities and inclusions (effects), e.g. bouclé, slub yarn, mercerized yarn, spot yarn, frisé yarn (not to be confused with terry towel).

Finishing (garment dyeing)

The material is dyed once the weaving process has been completed.

Flame resistance

A self-extinguishing finish, which reduces the level of flammability of textiles, is not always permanent. By contrast, self-extinguishing fibres fall under the category of flame-resistant. Any material which is in use on commercial property should be flame-resistant. These requirements are fulfilled by man-made synthetic fibres, the self-extinguishing modification to which is made to the raw fibre material prior to processing (e.g. Trevira CS, modacrylic and fibreglass). The textiles produced using these yarns melt slowly and the fire extinguishes because it has no source of its own. Man-made fibres can also be made flame-resistant through the application of finishing treatments, although in such cases the characteristic is not permanent.

Flame-retardant fabrics

Flame-retardant threads and fabrics manufactured from the polyester fibre Trevira CS (C = comfort, S = safety) guarantee effective protection against fire. They are permanently flame-retardant because the flame-retardant agent is an integrated part of the molecular structure. In general terms, fabrics manufactured using flame-retardant polyester fibres are particularly durable, easy to care for, kind to the skin and non-iron. They are particularly highly valued for their wear

Finishing

The suitability of a fabric product for certain uses actual value, are very much determined by the measures applied during its production. The main treatments in textile refinement include: seasonal decatising, printing, dyeing, calendaring, stamping, polishing and fulling. In addition to these, there are specialist treatments, such as anti-bacterial, anti-fungicidal, anti-pilling and anti-static finishes non-flammable, stain-resistant and water-resistant impregnation, and shrink-resistant and moth-proof etc.

Finishing (thread dyeing)

In this method of dyeing, the dyeing process takes place before the threads have been woven. The subsequent dyeing of the threads in a variety of colours results in the production of a multi-coloured fabric. Depending on the weaving method used, it is thus possible to use a range of colours to create graphics or floral patterns.

Flame-resistant curtains and furnishing material produced using Trevira CS

Trevira CS fibres belong to a group known as polyphosphazenes, although this safety fibre is created with the addition of a small quantity of a phosphor-organ which ensures that it remains permanently flame-resistant in accordance with DIN 4102, B1 and other European standards. It was previously only possible to produce flame-resistant textiles during their chemical finishing process, with problems in many cases. These included the effect of impact and the durability of the finish following normal cleaning processes. It is possible to avoid all of this by utilising a permanently modified fibre. Textiles manufactured using Trevira CS do not only meet fire standards, but also conform with other important standards applicable to home textiles, such as high wear resistance and care requirements.

Foulard [dyeing machine]

A dyeing machine employed for the processes of washing, dyeing and impregnating etc. during the treatment of fabrics and knitwear. The material is fed into a trough containing the treatment solution. Following this, the material is fed through two or more drawing frames to squeeze the excess solution from the material and on to the next stage.

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G**Germ**

Germ is a collective term, which was originally derived from the word hygiene.

The term refers to micro-organisms which are able to reproduce, such as bacteria, fungi, algae etc. Bacteria are also commonly referred to as germs.
(bacterial water contamination)

H**Hand printing**

In this old technique, the dye is transferred to the fabric using a wooden model; the template is carved into the specialist wood.

I**Iron-fast finish**

Resistance of dyes and prints on fabrics of every type, and following all levels of processing, to ironing, pressing and handling in heated cylinder dryers.

ISO

International Standardisation Organisation; this unites the standardisation organisations of 87 countries. ISO 9000, for example, was conceived in order to control and steer quality assurance activities.

J**Jacquard**

A collective term for materials with woven patterns. Jacquard fabric is created using a specialist piece of equipment, which enables the variations in the pattern form including structured repeats. The fabric may be monochromatic and inherently patterned. The inclusion of coloured yarns results in the creation of multi-coloured designs. The fabric possesses good shape retention, is very useable and highly versatile.

Jigger

Dyeing machines used for colouring wide reams of fabric requiring dyeing is wound onto a roller (in to 3800 m), run through a dye bath and subsequently onto a second roller. The machinery is reset and repeated until the dye is locked into the fabric. The passages are termed "ends". The number of passes on the process and the fabric type, although 4 to 10, is considered to be roughly average.

L**Light resistance**

The resistance of colours and prints to the effects of daylight, the influence of the weather or of artificial light. It is technically impossible to use the most light resistant dyes on every type of fabric when printing or dyeing.

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Mixed fibres

Mixed fibres are fabric compositions which are created using natural fibres, natural fibres mixed with synthetic man-made fibres or a variety of synthetic fibres. These fabric mixtures generally combine to provide the user with the majority of the advantages of each of the materials used: For example the combining of cotton and polyester provides the excellent wear comfort provided by the natural fibre, complimented by the advantageous care requirements offered by the synthetic fibre. A mixture using elastic fibres is also highly popular.

Moiré

Moiré is a wavy, watermark pattern which has a matt finish. The base material is a taffeta or ribbon threads used may comprise of viscose fibres. Produced by the moistening of the fabric and the placement of one length over the top of another. are then pressed together using rollers. The shapes which result from this process cannot be further altered. In the case of synthetic moiré, the pattern is pressed into the fabric using heated rollers.

Muslin

Sturdy and light, woven fabric (calico weave) produced from loosely turned threads, which makes it very soft.

O**Odorants and flavouring enhancers**

Substances which have no direct influence on the nutritional value of consumables, but which are an important component in enabling their utilisation by organisms. They promote an appetite and encourage the production of digestive juices. Flavouring enhancers are a natural ingredient in foodstuffs. They can be added in the form of herbs and spices, or may be produced during the preparation process, e.g. during baking, frying or roasting. They may also be the result of enzymatic influences, which often occur due to the activities of micro-organisms. In chemical terms they belong to a wide range of classes, such as acids, salts, forms of sugar, essential oils etc. In contrast to flavouring agents, odorants are non-volatile / only very slightly volatile. Important flavouring enhancers include table salt, vinegar and sugar.

Organza

High-shine, vell-like fabric produced with very fine weft threads, although very strong to the touch.

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Pattern

Woven, printed or stamped design with dyed areas, outlines and contours, graduations and overlaps of colour.

Poly-acrylic fibres

Synthetic manmade fibre. Characteristics: Excellent wear and with a wool-like feel, high heat-retaining capacity, short drying times, thermo-fixable heat resistance. Caution: Maximum Iron heat, first setting! Easily soiled, inclined to static charging. Polyester absorbs 1 - 1.5% moisture in air humidity levels of 65% without feeling damp.

Plain fabric

Monochromatic fabric, which is most often garment seldom yarn-dyed or flock-dyed. The term is not with having no pattern, as plain fabrics can obtain through the weaving process.

Polyamide

Synthetic man-made fibre. Characteristics: Excellent resistance and tensile strength, short drying time resistance, limited heat-retaining capacity, easily inclined to static charging. Polyamide absorbs 3.5% moisture in air humidity levels of 65% without feeling damp.

Polyester

Synthetic man-made fibre. Characteristics: Excellent resistance and tensile strength, short drying time shape retention, thermo-fixable, easily soiled, inclined to static charging propensity to pilling. Polyester absorbs 1% moisture in air humidity levels of 65% without feeling damp.

Printed fabrics

Depending on fabric type, straight thread printing and finishing may not be possible. This also applies to straight thread processing. Screen printing results in irregularities in the pattern repeat and the dye application as a result of manual finishing; these are the characteristics of screen printing. Gold and silver printing dyes may lose some of their pigmentation during cleaning.

Product-typical characteristic

A product-typical characteristic is not a fault, but characteristic which is related to the production material, and which cannot be influenced. Product characteristics are the result of the manufacturing process, the make-up of the product or the material composition.

R**Repeat**

The recurrence of a motif within a pattern. The distance between repetitions is commonly quoted in cm.

Ribs (or less commonly repps)

Ribs can be recognised by the ribbed pattern in the fabric. Both diagonal and vertical ribs exist. In the case of diagonal ribs, the ribbing runs diagonally in the direction of the weft (one speaks of weft ribs). In the case of vertical ribs, the ribbing runs vertically in the warp direction (one refers to warp ribs).

Roller pressure

Each individual colour is transferred to the fabric in an even manner using a roller. It is possible to use up to 16 rollers, which enables the production of a wide range of colours and patterns.

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S**Sateen / satin**

Sateen and satin are fabrics with smooth, shiny top surfaces and dull undersides, which are the result of the weaving technique. In the case of weft-sateen, the top surface is created using the weft threads, whereas the warp threads are used for the top surface when producing warp-sateen. The material is highly versatile and possesses excellent decorative characteristics.

Sheared effect

Sheared effect is the description given to a complex and specialist type of curtain patterning. The pattern is produced by the additional working in of threads to a backing cloth. The threads, which connect the individual patterns, are cut or sheared either by hand or using a machine.

Screen printing

In this process a sieve is used as a screen. The a sieve at which no pattern is required are covered is then transferred to the fabric through the section sieve that remain open. Multi-repetition patterns using this method.

Scuff resistance furniture fabric

Standard of valuation for furniture fabric in terms characteristics (wear value). The scuff resistance a specimen fabric's resistance to chafing. Decorative fabrics, furniture fabric clients.

Solution

Treatment fluid used during the finishing and washing processes.

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T**Taffeta**

Smooth, calico weave fabric produced from silk or man-made fibres.

Trevira® bioactive

This multi-functional fibre with bio-active characteristics is used in the production of clothing and bed linens. In contrast to products which have been treated, the anti-bacterial effects and particularly hygienic nature of this fibre are not achieved through additional treatment processes, but are instead integrated characteristics of the fibres. The fibres are therefore able to retain these characteristics permanently, independent of the subsequent stresses placed on the material. Trevira bioactive, which is patent-protected worldwide, is effective against all common forms and types of bacteria. Its effectiveness has been tested and confirmed in numerous trials, including those carried out by the Hohenstein Research Institute. The Eco-Tex marks stands for the ecological harmlessness of a fibre. Eco-Tex Standard 100.

The new fibre may be combined with a vast range of textiles and natural materials and can be employed in a multitude of areas. The antibacterial effects complement the known beneficial characteristics of the various Trevira fibres and provide the user with a further advantage.

Transfer printing

During this dry transfer process the pattern is imprinted on paper before the dyes are transferred to the fabric. The process uses heat effect. This type of printing enables the application of very fine graduations and also provides the image with very sharp contours. In the case of fabrics with fine threads, the dye transfer is visible and does not affect the decorative nature of the material.

Twill

The weaving process used in the production of twill creates the creation of a diagonal parallel ribbed effect. A twill design exists. With warp twill, more warp threads are on the upper side of the fabric than weft threads. In the case of weft twill, more weft threads are seen than warp threads. Decorative characteristics are dependant on the finishing.

V**Velour = velveteen / velvet**

Velour is the technical term for fabric with a fur pile. Velveteen has a pile height of up to 2 mm, whilst velvet possesses a pile height of between 2 and 4 mm. Decorative velour fabrics are generally produced using cotton. When used in furnishings and valances, velour is almost always machined in such a way that the pile runs in the warp direction, from top to bottom. It is also possible to work with the velour pile running in the opposite direction. When using velour in furnishings, it is always necessary to line the fabric. This covers up light spots and prevents pile loss. Velour is particularly useful in interior furnishings due to its soft drop.

Voile

Fine woven fabric (calico weave) manufactured using twisted polyester continuous filament yarns or cotton. It is versatile, very decorative and hangs in soft folds.

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Warp (fabric)

The horizontal threads in a fabric.

Warp printing

Warp threads are first printed before being woven. When the weaving process is complete the result is very attractive fabric colours. This appearance is achieved because the printed pattern is subsequently blurred by the addition of the weft threads. Warp printing is the field of furnishing fabrics. Warp printing

Weaving

Weaving is the most common form of textile manufacture. Weaving refers to the right-angled crossing of two sets of threads. If the sets of threads do not cross at a right angle to one another, i.e. diagonally, then one refers to it as twill or plaiting. The product that results from the weaving process is known as the fabric.

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